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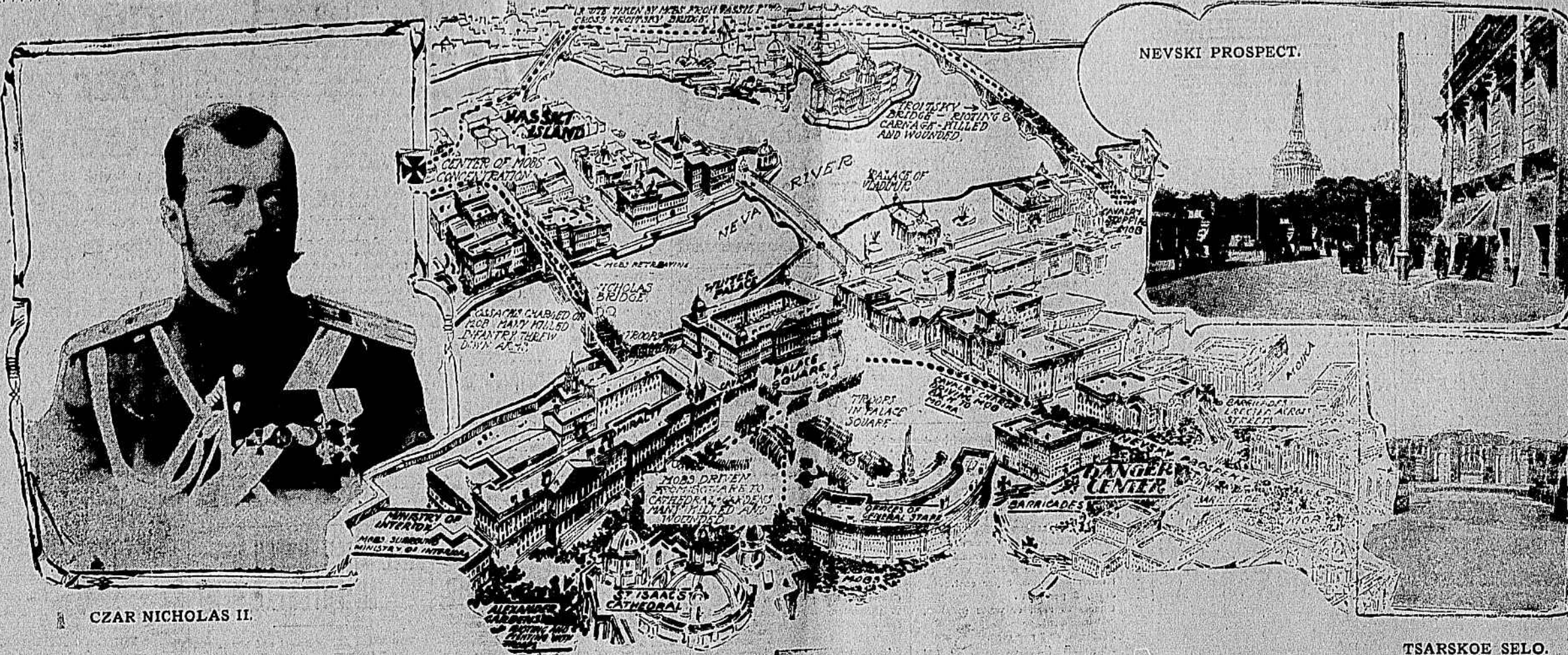
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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA AFLAME WITH SPIRIT OF REVOLT; MOSCOW NOW THREATENED BY UPRISING; FINLAND AND POLAND AROUSED



CZAR NICHOLAS II.

TSARSKOE SELO.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ST. PETERSBURG, SHOWING WHERE THE TRAGIC EVENTS OF SUNDAY OCCURRED

DAY OF REVOLUTION IS AT HAND; PEOPLE WILL WIN, SAYS GORKY

Famous Writer, Who Was in Crowd Fired Upon By Russian Troops, Describes Bloody Scenes During Sunday's Riot.

THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST FAITH IN THE CZAR

Maxim Gorky, the greatest figure in Russian literature, after Tolstol, and a leader of the movement for political reform, was in the crowd that was stopped by the volleys of the Russian soldiers at the Narva Gate, St. Petersburg, on Sunday with Father Gapon and Father Sergius, he appealed to the troops not to fire on men who simply came in accordance with their ancient right to appeal directly to the Czar. He escaped unharmed, though a man at his side was slain. He tells the story of the day of massacre to the readers of The Times-Dispatch:

By Maxim Gorky.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch. Copyright, 1905.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Russian revolution has commenced. The bloody dawn of the day of freedom will be followed by more slaughter, but in the end the people will triumph. Yesterday's awful proceedings have accomplished what years of propaganda could not bring about. The confidence in the Czar, the strongest article in the faith of the common people of Russia, has been destroyed. This has been the insurmountable breast work, behind which the aristocrats have fought off every movement for reform in Russia. They have shielded themselves behind the traditional lore of the people for their supreme ruler. The idea of revolt against the Little Father was inconceivable to the majority of the working people. They blamed all their troubles on the grand duke and ministers who stood between them and the Czar, and believed that if he could be apprised of the crimes and injustices that were committed in his name, there would be an end to the misery of Russia. They carried their faith up to the Narva Gate; they believed as implicitly in their Emperor as they did in the cross that was borne by their leader.

NOW PEOPLE'S ENEMY.

In one volley the soldiers of the Czar have destroyed the power of his name. On Saturday morning the Czar was the object of his people's worship. With the roar of the guns, he became the known enemy of those who would gladly laid down their lives for him. To-day there are but two parties in Russia, aligned in enmity that will never cease until liberty has been achieved. The hands that were raised to support him are now united against him. They have been called rebels and traitors. On my honor, they made the pilgrimage toward the Winter Palace without a thought of violence in their minds. They had no idea of subverting authority or suffering even discourtesy to their sovereign.

All they wanted was to present their petition—a petition which embraced nothing but what is granted to all other cities in the world—to the Emperor. Had he come out of his palace and seen them, all would have ended with cheering and with the multitude on its knees, praising him and calling down the blessings of Heaven upon his head. Instead, the troops were put there to slaughter these peaceable and faithful subjects and they now hold him responsible for the lives that were taken. Every widow and every orphan that was made on Saturday has a voice that will pronounce the end of absolutism in Russia. I was in the crowd. Father Gapon and the other chiefs of the movement were in the van. They carried aloft the sacred icons, portraits of the Czar and holy ecclesiastics. Are these such weapons as would be held by men seeking to overturn a throne? We gained to within fifteen paces of the soldiers. We could look into their eyes, and even the we did not believe that they would slay their fellows.

There was no warning. We saw the rifles go up and then the fire flashed in our faces and all about us men went down choking with their own blood. Not a word of disloyalty had been spoken when that order was given to shoot.

WOUNDED WERE SHOT.

It was evidently the intention to exterminate the group of leaders. In the center of which were Father Gapon and Father Sergius. Why were they not all slain? The soldiers did not fire properly. Many among them hated their task and though we were within fifty feet of them, many of the shots went over our heads. They did not dare refuse to obey the order to fire, but many of them contrived to shoot so that the guilt of the massacre should not rest on their conscience. In no other way can I account for the escape of any considerable number of those who faced the rifles. The picture of the Czar above us was shattered by the bullets. I do not know how many fell at that first volley; it seemed as if the street was suddenly full of dead and wounded. Then came the crowning atrocity of that awful crime.

As the wounded tried to rise from the snow, they were shot again and again. It was cruel and unnecessary work. We made no resistance. Even if we had been so minded, we had nothing with which to offer battle. The crowd fell back before the bullets. Even then the troops did not cease firing. But though they could not bear to kill the priests who bore the sacred emblems, numbers of them fired into the crowd. My hand was upon the shoulder of a young man as the rifle went up. He fell from under it and as he rolled at my feet, the blood gushed from his mouth. It was impossible to miss had the man shot as they were ordered. I certainly would not be here to-day, had all that volley gone into the mass of men. Directly before me a man stooped to look at a friend, who had fallen; to see if

(Continued on Second Page.)

T. P. A. STANDS FOR QUICK TRANSIT

Makes Strong Appeal for Better Connections Between Richmond and Lynchburg.

COMMISSION ASKED TO ACT

Traveling Men See Great Things in Their Proposition—C. & O. to Give Better Connections.

The prospects for better railway connections out of Richmond are brightening every day, and it looks as if in the near future the time for reaching many sections of the State will be greatly reduced.

Post A. Virginia Division of T. P. A., has presented a petition to the Corporation Commission requesting that they compel the Southern and Norfolk and Western Railway companies to make a closer connection at Burkeville, which will shorten the present connection about twenty-three miles, saving from one and a half to two hours and enabling traveling men and merchants visiting Lynchburg to spend more time there during the day.

A Strong Paper.

The petition filed yesterday by the T. P. A., through their counsel, Mr. John E. Lightfoot, Jr., is considered a strong paper, and while the two companies may contest the matter before the commission, it is not now believed they will do so.

Some interesting statistics are given out by the T. P. A. in support of their contention. They note that the distance to Lynchburg from Richmond by way of the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio is 147 miles, and by way of the Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk and Western 146 miles. The distance by the Southern and Norfolk and Western under the connection sought, is 124 miles, a saving of twenty-three miles each way. They say to spend a day in Lynchburg now entails an expense of \$1.50 each way for a sleeper, and only gives the Richmond man three hours in the city. They say with a closer connection, as asked for, the Richmond man can go to Lynchburg, have a comparatively full business day and return home by 9 to 10 o'clock P. M. the same day.

Get Mail Earlier.

It is also pointed out that the Richmond daily papers would, under the proposed new conditions, reach Lynchburg and the Southwest several hours ahead of their present schedule, and that the new arrangement would result in great benefit to all parties in interest. In short, the contention is made that the present schedule of over five hours from Richmond to Lynchburg can and will be under the new connection proposition to three and one-half, if not, indeed, to three hours.

The T. P. A. organization is being widely commended by the business community for their stand taken, and it is believed that great good will result.

Differences Settled.

(By Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—After a conference of less than an hour's duration to-day between General Manager Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Grand Master Carney, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mr. Morrissey announced that the differences between the company and the men have been amicably settled.

INSURANCE MEN JOIN IN FIGHT

Big Companies Back of Railroads in Opposing Rate Legislation.

DEMOCRATS HOLD CAUCUS

Endorse Davey Bill—John Sharp Williams Decides Not to Resign.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—When Tom Lawson charged in his Frenzied Finance a few months ago that the great insurance companies of the country had their money invested in railway and other uncertain securities, a howl went up from all over the country, not from officials of the country, but from employees. It is said the fact was not officially denied, but it is well known to all newspaper readers that the officials of the insurance companies took time to impress on the people that the funds of the companies were not in jeopardy, though railway stocks are not generally looked on as investment securities.

Strongest confirmation of the truth of what Lawson charged concerning the manner of the investment of the insurance companies' money is found in the fact that representatives of the railroads who are here fighting the enactment of rate legislation are receiving ablest assistance from representatives of the insurance companies. The legal representatives of several large insurance companies, which hold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the bonds and stocks of various roads, are in the city for the purpose of appearing before the congressional committee in opposition to the rate bill, though they have not yet done so.

The Association for the Maintenance of the Rights of Property has been formed, composed of the holders of railway securities, and the larger policyholders of the insurance companies, and this organization will fight any legislation looking to the taking over of the rate-making power by the government. Daniel Davenport, who has the reputation of being one of the ablest lobbyists at the national level, has forwarded a brief to the committee, setting forth the arguments of his clients. This has also been placed in the hands of Senator Elkins, chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

(Continued on Third Page.)

DEATH BENEATH ENGINE WHEELS

Miss Nannie Webster Instantly Killed at Seaboard Air Line Crossing.

MYSTERIOUS MAN WITH HER

Gives Names as Steinbeck and as Price—Cannot be Found.

Miss Nannie Webster, twenty-one years of age, was horribly mangled by a Seaboard Air Line engine last night at 9:20 o'clock. It may have been an accident; it may have been suicide, and the young woman was accompanied by an escort, whom the police cannot find and who, to say the least, travels under assumed names. Altogether an unusual mystery envelops the killing.

Death was instantaneous, not a sound being made by the unfortunate girl, who was evidently knocked senseless by the engine. Her body was pulled out of the engine, her body was pulled out of the engine, her body was pulled out of the engine. About 9:20 o'clock Seaboard Air Line engine No. 22, in charge of Engineer Lowry, drew a freight train out of the Seaboard Air Line freight station on Franklin Street, just east of the Main Street station. When crossing Broad Street Miss Nannie Webster was struck and immediately killed. Engineer Lowry did not see the young woman, but put on brakes upon hearing "Watchman S. M. Morris scream: 'You've struck a woman!' At such a slow rate of speed was the train running that a full stop was made within the length or less than half a freight car.

Was It Suicide?

Watchman Morris, who is gate-keeper at the Broad Street crossing, tells this story: "It was about 9:20 o'clock when I heard the freight pull out. I lowered the gates and looked out of the window of the freight box. The streets were deserted, and not even a street car was in sight. 'Just as the engine came abreast of my box, lighting up the street with its headlights, I saw a man and a woman come down Broad Street hill and up the lowered gate. The man stopped and put his hands on the gate, but the woman stepped down, went under the gate and stepped directly on the track in front of the slowly moving engine. I think she put her hand on the cow-catcher.

"The man made an attempt to stop her or to go to her rescue, he remained on the other side of the gate. The bell was ringing on the engine, and I can only think that the young lady committed suicide.

"As soon as I saw that she was on the track so close to the engine that it was impossible for him to have seen her had he been on that side. As it was he was on the right-hand side.

Miss Nannie Webster's home is in Amelia county, Va.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Richard

(Continued on Third Page.)

UPRISING SPREADS TO MOSCOW; STRIKERS WILL STORM MARKET

Czar Prostrated and May Declare Capital To Be In State of Siege—Outbreak Threatened in Finland and Poland.

THERE IS MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch. Copyright, 1905.)

LONDON, January 23.—To-night's dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate a firmly settled belief in the minds of both government and people that yesterday's tragedy was only the introduction to still graver and more widespread trouble. The whole imperial family is in hiding, and the Czar's private yacht is ready to take him out of Russia in the event that the outbreak assumes a more alarming phase.

The military preparations in the capital show that a more dangerous outbreak is expected to follow yesterday's slaughter of the innocents. Strong barricades are being erected, and heavy artillery is being placed in position commanding the broad avenues of St. Petersburg from all sides of the government buildings in the various sections of the city.

The spirit of revolt is still evident among the people, and has not suffered even a temporary setback by reason of the unexpected attitude of the troops guarding the Winter Palace yesterday. To-night at the corner of Sadovaya and Vosnesensky Streets a bomb was thrown among a group of soldiers, killing several of them. After that the electric lights were ordered turned off.

UPRISINGS ELSEWHERE.

In Finland the spirit of revolution is also making itself evident. A dispatch from Sestersek says that 1,800 men raided the government gun factory there and carried off a large number of rifles. The raiders afterward destroyed the Sestersek Railway. Poland, likewise, is setting with discontent, and advices received from the German border say that preparations have already been made for an extensive rising there, arms and ammunition having been purchased by means of money supplied by Polish sympathizers in America, as well as by the Radical German Socialists.

One correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg at midnight, says the city is in total darkness, and everything goes to indicate that the revolution has already begun in earnest. Dynamite explosions are heard from widely separated points, while the rattle of musketry is almost incessant. A feeling of desperation, induced by the nameless terror with which the atmosphere is surrounding, is evident among all classes of the people, and to-morrow's sun may behold scenes, before which the worst horrors of the French Revolution will pale into insignificance. One army of 50,000 workmen has already been formed ready for an advance upon the intrincaments and others are rapidly being formed.

In every capital of Europe the action of the Russian government is condemned, and the belief is expressed that the autocracy and the Romanoff dynasty as well is doomed to destruction at the hands of the outraged people.

Japan is quick to appreciate the great opportunity presented by Russia's internal difficulties, and it is announced from a reliable source in Tokio that an immediate advance is to be made by Marshal Oyama against Kuropatkin's lines along the Shinko River. In many well informed quarters the opinion is expressed that the uprising in Russia will force the government to make propositions looking to the ending of the war on Japan's terms.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MOSCOW THREATENS ANOTHER OUTBREAK

(By Associated Press.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—Employees of the Bromley Metal Works, to the number of 1,000, met this afternoon and declared that they were unable to continue at work because their St. Petersburg comrades had asked them to strike. They immediately left the works, formed a procession, marched through the streets and begged their fellow workmen in all industrial establishments to join in the movement. A majority of those who were thus requested to quit work, complied. Afterwards the strikers visited the Sytin printing works, the largest establishment of the kind in Moscow, and belonging to the millionaire publisher, Sytin, and induced the men employed there to strike. The works closed at 5 P. M.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Moscow to Reuters Telegram Company says:

The deputy prefect has issued a proclamation warning the public in view of the strike to avoid assemblages and processions; otherwise the same severe measures will be adopted as at St. Petersburg. The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that as the outcome of the meetings of the reform party of Gorky, Annensky, Arsenieff and others and their adherents Saturday night and Sunday, a body of men has been constituted who regard themselves as the first provisional government of Russia.

(Continued on Third Page.)